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PRINCE LIVIO BORGHESE.



The important and delicate task of representing Italy as minister to Serbia has been assigned to Prince Livio Borghese, who has made his mark as counselor to the Italian embassy in London. He is the second son of Prince Paolo Borghese, the head of the great Italian family which arose in Siena in the thirteenth century and produced Pope Paul V. (1605-1621). The family has played a notable part in the life of Italy for hundreds of years, and the Borghese villa and palace in Rome are famous for their pictures. Prince Livio has served in many capitals, which is evidenced by the fact that one of his children was born in Smyrna, another in Rome, a third in Peking, and the youngest at Cairo. The prince is just 45.

O. K. BIG NAVY BILL

Committee Orders Favorable Report to the Senate.

Treasury Department Issues Statement Denying Fifth Liberty Loan.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The senate naval committee, without a vote, ordered the \$720,000,000 naval appropriation bill favorably reported to the senate. By a party vote of 8 to 6 the committee approved the new building program, the Republicans opposing.

The Liberty loan branch of the treasury department has issued a supplemental statement denying that the fifth Liberty loan is canceled. The denial is made as a result of questions by Liberty loan workers as to the truth of reports that there will be no loan. The statement reads in part:

"Such reports are entirely wrong. Secretary Glass has officially announced that the Victory Liberty loan will be offered as per program. It will be a popular loan. It will be floated by popular campaign and subscription. The same organization which successfully handled previous Liberty loans is counted upon to handle this one. Every worker is expected to stay with the job and work harder than ever for the success of the Victory Liberty issue."

LARGE WHEAT SUPPLY IN U. S.

Department of Agriculture Says 223,975,560 Bushels Are in Storage—Triple Amount Held Year Ago.

Washington, Feb. 27.—There are 223,975,560 bushels of wheat in the elevators, warehouses and grain mills according to figures compiled on February 1 by the bureau of markets, department of agriculture, made public here. These holdings, reported by 11,529 firms, are nearly three times as large as the stocks held by the same firms a year ago, the actual percentage being 289.6 per cent of the 1918 stock. It is stated. According to the statement issued other cereals reported were as follows: Corn, 20,293,352 bushels; oats, 79,586,462 bushels; barley, 83,907,000 bushels; rye, 27,294,390 bushels.

NOMINATE MAYOR THOMPSON

Chicago Women Cast Larger Percentage of Their Registered Vote Than the Men.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—William Hale Thompson was renominated for mayor in the Republican primary by a plurality over Judge Harry Olson, the Republican harmony candidate, of 39,946 votes. His majority over both Olson and Captain Merriam is 22,161. The women also cast a larger percentage of their registered vote than did the men—the first time it has been done in Chicago since women had the ballot. The percentage of registered women voting was 58; that of the men 56 per cent.

Robert M. Sweltzer won handily in the Democratic primary for mayor.

WILSON'S VIEW ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

REPUBLICANS STAND SOLIDLY IN OPPOSITION TO PRESIDENT'S PLAN TO PREVENT WARS.

Monroe Doctrine to Be Guaranteed By Parties to the Pact, Wilson Says—Executive Admits Certain Amount of Sovereignty Must Be Lost By U. S.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—President Wilson told members of the Congressional Foreign Relations Committee that unless the United States entered the League of Nations the league would fail and chaos and turmoil beyond description would result in Europe. Senator Lodge refused to see newspaper men or make any statement after the conference. The President was said to have told the Senators and Representatives that the league constitution adopted was proposed by Great Britain, but was not the one drawn by General Smuts, one of the British authorities on the league proposal. Drafts presented by the United States, France and Italy were rejected, he said.

Views of the Republican members of the Congressional Foreign Relations Committee, who oppose the proposed constitution of the League of Nations, apparently were unchanged after a long dinner conference with President Wilson at the White House. This opinion was expressed by both Democratic and Republican members. Discussion of the constitution as presented to the peace conference was said to have been general, and the President was questioned closely, especially by Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut. Republican Leader Lodge and Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, former Secretary of State, took little part. The President, after making an opening explanatory statement, answered all questions freely and specifically emphasized that his guests were free to discuss the conference and all information with newspaper men or others.

One question on which much time was spent was whether a nation, once it had joined the league, could withdraw. It was raised by Senator Brandegee. The President was said to have held that any country could withdraw, but Senator Brandegee contended this would be impossible under the constitution as now drafted.

President Wilson denied the league plan would interfere with the Monroe Doctrine, declaring that the doctrine would be guaranteed by all the member powers in the world society. The President was said to have held that the mandates in the constitution were not compulsory, but required the consent of the nations to which the mandate was assigned. Senators said he expressed the opinion that the United States would desire to become a mandatory for Armenia.

On the question of American sovereignty the President was said to have taken the position that recession of American sovereignty was not a new precedent, being an incident of every treaty. Chairman Hitchcock, of the Senate Committee, said the President held that decisions of the league's Executive Council on disarmament would not be binding, until specifically approved by each signatory nation, and that consequently the American Congress would have the opportunity to pass on the apportionment of armament for every nation concerned.

The President said this section had been misconstrued. Concerning the clause giving the right to the league to consider acts threatening world peace, President Wilson said the clause was indefinite and would be made clear by writing in a safeguard which would require that every recommendation by the Council should be unanimous.

Refers to Nation's Armies.

It also was said that the President informed the Senators and Representatives that the disarmament provision would not interfere with the military training of men, but that it was evident that a trained body of men would not be a danger to world peace if their armament supplies were kept in check. Mr. Wilson said the provision for enforcing the determination of the Council in case it was disobeyed by any nation would apply in only one case, and that where the party against whom a decision was rendered had property, including territory, in its possession which it would not surrender. In conceding that some sovereignty must be surrendered by membership in the league, the President declared it was inconceivable that there could be any concert of action by nations to eliminate war and protect the weak unless each nation was willing to give up something. Denying that the league meant usurpation of the powers of Congress to declare war, the President said it merely was a promise by the treaty-making powers that its congress would do all in its power to carry out the agreement.

Demands Aid For the Slavs. The President was said to have

First Harbinger of Spring



BELGIAN CLAIMS ARE CONSIDERED

Commission, Headed by Tardieu, Asks Peace Council for Instructions.

POLISH QUESTION DISCUSSED

White and Balfour Speak in Favor of "Open Door" in Morocco so All Countries Will Have Equal Trade Facilities.

Paris, Feb. 27.—The commission to study Belgian claims held its first meeting and elected Capt. Tardieu as president. The commission made a general examination of the scope of its work and ordered the chairman to request the supreme council for additional instructions regarding the purpose and extent of this work.

The council of the great powers continued the discussion of Poland and authorized Marshal Foch to send a series of inquiries to the interallied commission now in Warsaw. Until a reply is received the question of getting the Polish divisions into Poland by way of Danzig will be deferred.

The council also began a hearing on Morocco, in which France seeks to terminate the present unsatisfactory international supervision. Henry White for the United States and Arthur J. Balfour for Great Britain spoke in favor of the observance of the "open door" in any readjustment, so that all countries would enjoy equal trade facilities.

The British prime minister, David Lloyd George, will return to Paris Saturday and remain for three days. Russia will be among the subjects considered during his stay.

Japanese Get Rights in China.

Japanese financiers are granted the privilege of making loans to China for the building of hundreds of miles of railways in Mongolia, Manchuria and China proper, and the Japanese are granted the right to participate in the operation of the railways now constituted in Shantung province, under notes exchanged by Japan and China on September 24, 1918.

These notes, which are now before the peace conference, supplement the treaty and notes of May 25, 1915, between Japan and China, in which the Chinese government engaged to recognize all agreements between the Japanese and Germans respecting the disposition of German rights and interests in Shantung province.

Baron Goto, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, and Tsung Hsiang-chang, Chinese minister to Japan, signed the three sets of notes exchanged on September 24 last year.

One set outlined the new railways which Japanese capitalists may finance in Manchuria, Mongolia and Chihli province, north China.

Outlines Roads to Be Capitalized.

The second set outlines the railways Japanese capitalists may finance in Shantung province, to connect the existing German owned lines with the other principal railway lines in north China.

The third set stipulates the conditions under which Japan may participate with China in Shantung province affairs.

It stated that it was necessary that the United States stand to the support of the Czech-Slovaks, the Jugo-Slavs, Poland and other weak and struggling peoples made free as the result of the great war. The strength of the league would rest on the friendship of America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, the President said, and he expressed the opinion that serious trouble among these five nations was "unthinkable."

WILL NOT ASK VOTE ON LEAGUE

Wilson Will Not Urge Congress to Act Until Treaty Is Completed.

TO CONFER WITH LEADERS

President Wants Some Provision Made for Retention of Employment—Bureau—Appropriation Was Stricken Out of Bill.

Washington, Feb. 27.—President Wilson is not looking for, nor will he seek to get, a vote of confidence from congress on the league of nations plan.

Administration officials allowed this to become known following much speculation as to whether such a vote would be forthcoming. Senator J. Hamilton Smith recently announced that it had been planned to secure a vote of confidence from congress, but that it had been decided to await the president's return, so that his desires might be made known.

"The president does not feel that a confidence vote is needed," is the way one administration official put it. "He feels that the league of nations is part and parcel of the peace program, and that it must be submitted as part of the peace treaty for ratification."

Wilson to Confer With Leaders.

It was stated at the executive offices that the president probably would go to the capitol to confer with senate and house leaders on legislation in which he is particularly interested. He is reported as being very anxious that some provision be made for the retention of the employment service of the department of labor, the appropriation for which was stricken out of the sundry civil appropriations bill on the ground that it was legislation in appropriation measure, against which a point of order could be raised. Just what procedure he will recommend that this important agency be spared was not made known, but the belief was expressed that he would urge that separate legislation be enacted immediately.

Wants Action on Bills.

The president also was said to be anxious to see prompt action on the oil lands leasing bill, the Kenyon measure appropriating \$100,000,000 for the reclamation of lands for returned soldiers and on the water power bill. All of this legislation has been dragging, with the possibility that congress would adjourn before any action could be taken.

May Speak in New York.

It was made known that President Wilson's one public address, in addition to his possible appearance before a joint session of congress, before returning to France, would be in New York. This address would be planned, it was stated, either for the day previous to his sailing on March 5, or on that day. The exact day depends upon developments during the next week, it was explained.

Cummins Wants New League.

Although the American people "passionately desire a league of nations to prevent future wars" they will not accept the league proposed by the Paris covenant, which "would commit the United States to a course which will end in humiliation and disaster," Senator Cummins of Iowa declared in the senate. Particularly he referred to the mandatory powers over Turkey, as proposed in Paris, and declared it would require "hundreds of thousands of armed men, thousands of civil employees and billions in money."

Unlike those who have already spoken in opposition to any league of nations, Cummins proposed a substitute plan which he believed the nation could "accept with honor and without surrender of any part of its sovereignty."

TWO NEW REVOLTS ON IN GERMANY

Spartacans Active in Mannheim and Saxony—General Strike Is Proclaimed.

RUSS MONEY FOR REBELLION

Seventy-Six Communists Arrested at Budapest on Charges of Rebellion Against the Government.

Copenhagen, Feb. 27.—A fresh revolt broke out at Mannheim. Spartacan forces occupied the postoffice, the telegraph offices and the railway station and communication with the city is interrupted.

Revolt Starts in Saxony.

Berlin, Feb. 27.—Spartacans and radical Socialists have launched a movement to overthrow the existing government in Saxony, where the newly elected diet was to assemble. A general strike has been proclaimed and railway communication with Halle, one of the principal junction points in Saxony, has been broken. The Spartacans are reported to have taken possession of Plauen and other industrial centers.

Independent Socialists in Leipzig have issued a manifesto demanding the retirement of the Weimar government, declaring that it is "an impediment to socialism and the liberation of the proletariat." The Independent Socialists are reported working feverishly for a proclamation of a soviet republic in Saxony.

Russian Money for Rebellion.

Basle, Feb. 27.—Seventy-six communists have been arrested on charges of rebellion against the Hungarian republic at Budapest, according to advices from that city. It is reported that during their examinations they have admitted that the money necessary to set up an anti-republican government came from Russia, and that during the last month the sum amounted to 300,000 crowns. They refused to reveal where the funds are being kept, it is said.

Uprising Near Yank Lines.

Coblenz, Feb. 27.—Reports received by the American 3d army say what a Spartacan group has seized many public buildings in Mannheim, in the neutral zone on the east bank of the Rhine, and that the civilians had appealed to General Fayolle, the French commander, for protection. The news of the uprising came over the telephone from Captain Benson, the American liaison officer at General Fayolle's headquarters in Kaiserlautern.

Captain Benson said it was rumored there were a number of Americans in Mannheim, but he did not know whether they were soldiers, civilians or welfare workers. The American 8d army has no record of any Americans being in Mannheim, and probably will take no action.

According to Captain Benson, French soldiers in the French occupied area on the west bank of the Rhine had not crossed the Rhine at the hour of telephoning, and the understanding at Kaiserlautern was that no orders to cross the river had been given.

SOLDIERS' LAND BILL O. K'D

Senate to Get Favorable Report on \$100,000,000 Project—Similar Measure in House.

Washington, Feb. 27.—A favorable report on the bill to appropriate \$100,000,000 to make reclaimed public lands available for settlement by discharged soldiers and sailors was ordered by the senate public lands committee after Secretary Lane had appealed for action on the ground that this was a great reconstruction measure. A similar bill has been reported to the house.

When the first shot was fired, Premier Clemenceau tried to open the door of his car. It was while he was attempting to do this that he was struck. He was able to go on foot into his own house, where, shortly before noon, he was sitting up in an armchair smoking and laughing with his staff of assistants.

Troop Train Wrecked; 16 Killed.

Vienna, Feb. 20.—Sixteen soldiers were killed and fifty injured when a troop train collided with a freight train near here.

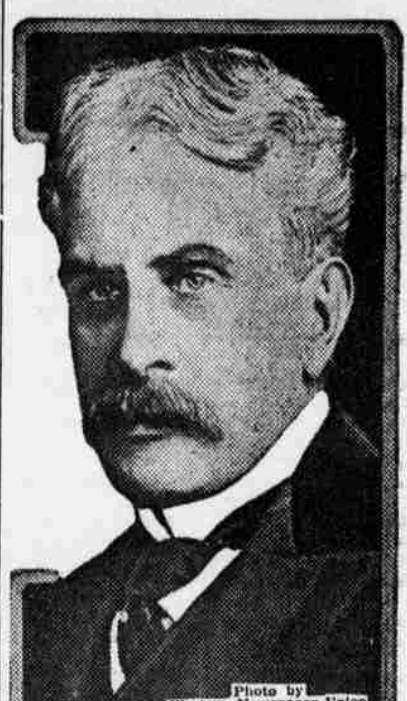
Clemenceau Is Out Again.

Paris, Feb. 27.—Premier Clemenceau had improved to such an extent that the attending physicians consented to allow him to go out for a short time.

Seizes the Afghan Throne.

London, Feb. 27.—Nasrullah Khan, brother of the assassinated Ameer of Afghanistan, was reported to have seized the throne.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN.



Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada, has been mentioned as possibly being the next British ambassador to the United States. This is the latest photograph of Sir Robert to reach this country.

WILL GIVE UP YANKS

Bolshevik Offer to Exchange Prisoners.

Assert Americans Will Be Released If Soviet Chiefs Taken at Vladivostok Are Freed.

Stockholm, Feb. 27.—American Minister Morris has been informed by the Danish Red Cross that an American citizen named Kolomatiano, upon whom the death sentence had been passed by the Bolsheviks, now is detained in the Kremlin in Moscow, the death sentence having been commuted. The Bolsheviks have submitted to Minister Morris a proposal from the soviet government to exchange Kolomatiano and some other Americans now in prison for soviet representatives detained by the American forces in Vladivostok.

The ports of Libau and Windau in Courland on the Baltic sea, which were taken by the Bolsheviks January 31, have been recaptured.

(Libau and Windau are two of the most important naval strongholds on the Baltic coast of Russia. Supposedly the forces recapturing them are Lithuanian.)

Vladivostok, Siberia, Feb. 26.—In an engagement between Japanese and Bolshevik forces twenty miles east of Blagoveshchensk, capital of the Amur province, the Japanese lost two officers and eighteen men killed and twenty men wounded. The Bolshevik force was estimated to number 3,000.

DEMOCRATS NAME CHAIRMAN

Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut to Head the National Committee.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut was elected chairman of the national Democratic committee, and the committee voted a complete reorganization for an aggressive campaign in 1920. Mr. Cummings is a graduate of Yale, a lawyer of note and a conspicuous figure in Connecticut politics. Mr. Cummings was born in Chicago in 1870 and obtained his preparatory education in Buffalo, N. Y. During the war he was a member of the Connecticut state council of defense, and was active in its work. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows, Elks and other organizations.

Camp Logan Discontinued.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Orders discontinuing Camp Logan, Texas, one of the points originally designated as demobilization centers, were announced by the war department. This makes 16 camps to be ordered closed since November 11.

85 ARMY NURSES REACH U. S.

Those From Roosevelt Hospital and Johns Hopkins Unit Arrive on Navy Transport Five Days Late.

New York, Feb. 27.—Eighty-five women nurses of the Roosevelt hospital unit of New York and Johns Hopkins hospital unit of Baltimore arrived here on the navy transport Heredia, five days overdue from St. Nazaire, France.

Yanks Control Food in Poland.

Geneva, Feb. 27.—The American military delegation and members of the Red Cross, who left Berne for Poland in order to control the distribution of food, consists of 25 officers and 33 Red Cross nurses.